The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,046.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ASHBURNER—October 7th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. E. Ashburner, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

RUSSELL—October 1st, at Burdwan, the wife of A. E. Russell, Esq., C. S., of a son.

LONGMUIR—October 1st, at 1, Council House Street, the wife of Thomas Longmuir, Esq., Manager, Delhi and London Bank, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,950 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Oct.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	5	19	Leave Bussorah	23	6
„ Kurrachee		23	„ Fao	28	6
„ Gundur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	8
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	28	9
„ B. Abbas	15	29	„ B. Abbas	29	12
„ Linga	16	30	„ Muscat		14
	Nov.			Nov.	
„ Bushire	19	2	„ Gundur	3	16
„ Fao	20	3	„ Kurrachee.....	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 500 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 800 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 10th Oct., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "CARNATIC," (1,775 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 9th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd October, 1868.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cargo per "STAG," now loading here for Mauritius, are requested to furnish the undersigned with particulars and values of their Goods on board the said Ship on 2nd instant, the date on which a fire occurred.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Stag."

Bombay, 5th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CITY OF PARIS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Paris."

Bombay, 6th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Ship "WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN" from Liverpool. The CUSTOMARY fifteen days having expired,—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "William Fairbairn," from Liverpool are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Allan will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

H. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Agents for Captain Allan, Ship "Wm. Fairbairn."

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 5th October 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish „	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, for three or six months, a GODOWN to accommodate about 800 Packages. Apply to "N.," Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to Mr DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c
Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, an *acknowledged competent* Cutter.
Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.
ESPERANCE & Co.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, Seals, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.
E. & Co.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED, as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6½ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3½ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, at 2 P.M., for the following purposes:—

I.—To confirm the Extraordinary Resolution come to at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 12th September instant, that "The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

II.—To appoint Liquidators or Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the said Company and distributing the property thereof, and to fix the remuneration to be paid to them or him.

III.—To resolve by Extraordinary Resolution that the Liquidators may pay any classes of Creditors in full, if they shall think fit, and make such compromise or other arrangements, as they may deem expedient, with Creditors or persons claiming to be Creditors, or persons having or alleging themselves to have any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable.

IV.—To resolve by Extraordinary Resolution that the Liquidators may compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory or any Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the Liquidators as they may think fit, with power for the Liquidators to take any Security they may think proper for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities.

V.—In the event of more than one Liquidator being appointed, to determine that every power by Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, or by the aforesaid Resolution given to the Liquidators, may be exercised by any one of them.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 25th September 1868.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS,
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an d promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hands.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Rs 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cheroottists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Wares! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degree es of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ½, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no idea in immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, in India is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG—Bombay.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

Has just received a new Stock of Improved Improved Albion Printing Presses.

Post folio size	16 by 11 inches	Rs.	230
Foolscap Broad size	19 by 12½	„	325
Demy	24 by 18	„	460
Royal	26 by 20½	„	530
Superior Royal	29 by 21	„	575

For the convenience of Purchasers, each Press is supplied free of charge with 3 Parchments, 2 Blankets, 12 yards Girtning, 1 extra spring for head of Press, 2 pairs Press Points.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

14 by 21	inches	Rupees	130
27 by 18	„	„	160
30 by 20	„	„	185
33 by 22	„	„	240
26 by 24	„	„	300

Each Press is supplied free of charge with 2 Tympan Leather and 2 Scrapers.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

15 by 21, 12 by 15, 18 by 14, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 22 by 33, 20 by 28, 20 by 30, 24 by 32, 26 by 36, 28 by 42, &c., &c.

Prices vary from 2 as. 6 pies to 5 as. per lb.

Zinc Plates for Zincography, Demy and Royal size.

French Rollers for Lithographic Printing.

Ruling Machines with necessary fittings.

Ruling Ink, Red and Blue

Mill Board and Card Board Cutting Machines.

Perforating and Numbering Machines.

Variety of Binding Materials and Tools.

Binding Cloth in Rolls of 36 yards each.

MR. J. NEUBERG undertakes orders for Machines, Presses, and Materials manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, by whom he has been appointed Sole Agent for Western India.

Orders for Types will also be promptly executed. H. and K.'s Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND, GRUYERE CHEESE, at Rs. 1-2 per lb.—Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL."

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Three-pence per copy as heretofore,

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only* —Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of Messes, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade; and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted Thase in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	Qts.	Pts.	*per doz.* Rs.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded			30
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do...	„	25 „ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do...	„	22 „ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do...	„	18-8 „ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do...	„	17 „ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do...	„	15-8 „ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do...	„	15-8
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do...	„	23

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded			Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„	26
Macon,	ditto	„	21
Chablis,	ditto	„	22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„	32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Mansbourner	„	34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„	25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„	42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	34	„ ...
„ „ Badesteiner, do.	„	36	„ ...
„ „ Hochsteiner, do.	„	23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„	28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„	22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„	22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„	22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„	18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„	15	8
Marsala, Virgin	„	15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„	33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 39	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserta Wine	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

	Heart-shaped Labels.
Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ Scotch	„ 21
Genova, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay godowns, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS

We are also empowered to receive Indents or Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. EZRA MOSES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

HEGT AND WYTENHORST, SHIP-CHANDLERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, RANGOON, with a Branch Firm under the name of HEGT & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, BASSEIN.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOK of this Company will be CLOSED from this date until further notice.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

MATHERAN.—THE CHOWK HOTEL.—NOTICE the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel has the pleasure to intimate to the gentry of Bombay that he has arranged to open a NEW HOTEL at MATHERAN, in the LATE CLU

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

			Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	.. New	..	228 to 230
Acote	.. ..	..	225 to 227
Broach	.. ..	..	..
Dholleras	.. ..	..	240 to 242
Bhowgulgur	.. ..	..	..
Veergoria	.. ..	..	210 to 220
Dharwar Sanguinea	.. ..	..	235 to 238
Khandeish	.. ..	..	230 to 232
Barsee	.. ..	..	215 to 220

Ready sales .....250 Candies.
Market rising.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS,—OCTOBER 8.

Hooper, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on duty, from Secunderabad.
West, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Rennick, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Snow, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.
Tuck, Ensign, 56th Foot, on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES,—OCTOBER 8.

Morse, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.
Ducat, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona,
Rennick, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kamptee.
Fuller, Lieutenant Colonel, Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, on leave, to Matheran.
Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Kirkee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8TH OCTOBER,

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seed	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale nominal.
	Steamer do	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 18 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Oct. 8	Scotland	Knight	Moulmein.
	Premier	White	Cochin.
	Mary Ogden	Bygott	Callao.
	Contest	Stewart	Liverpool via Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 2	City of Cashmere	——	——	——
	Jeanne D'Arc	——	——	——
	Francis B. Fay	——	——	——

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2	Lady Melville	N. Harrison	London.
	Octavia	S. R. Hall	Trincomallie.
8	India (s)	J. Templeton	Calcutta.
	Surat (s)	H. B. Greaves	Suez.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2	Lady Melville	N. Harrison	London.
	Octavia	S. R. Hall	Trincomallie.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2	India (s)	J. Templeton	Calcutta.
	Surat (s)	H. B. Greaves	Suez.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 14 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Hodgson, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lieutenant Colonel F. R. A. B Constable, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 135 days, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Captain F. Swanson, Royal Artillery.

The following Extract from Brigade After-Orders by Brigadier General J. W Donville, Commanding Belgaum Brigade, dated 12th September 1868, is confirmed :—

"Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Captain Hobson, Acting Assistant Quarter Master General, having been transferred to the Mhow Division, Captain Kettlewell, Staff Corps, is appointed to conduct the duties of the Quarter Master General's Department in this Brigade, as a temporary arrangement, from Monday next, subject to confirmation."

The following promotion is made :—

Cadre 30th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps Robert Russell Woodhouse to have the position of Captain from the 29th September 1868, vice Laurie, deceased.

Captain G. B. Crispin, Staff Corps, is allowed an extension of his privilege leave from the 16th August to 31st October 1868, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854 :—

Colonel R. J. Snow, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Baitool, Central Provinces.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Apothecary R. Crawford has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Rewa Kanta Political Agency.

Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, Staff Corps, has been appointed Boundary Settlement Commissioner for the Baroda and Rewa Kanta States.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Hodgson, Superintendent of Police, Shikarpore, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. F. Thelwall, Second Assistant Collector of Canara, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Canara District.

Messrs. J. L. Warden and R. H. Showell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, on the 5th instant, before office hours.

Mr. C. G. Kemball, Judge and Session Judge of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 17th instant.

Mr. J. T. Muir, Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Khandeish District.

Rao Sahib Narrayenrao Balwunt, Sudder Ameen of Broach, was in charge of the current duties of the Senior Assistant Judge at Broach from 7th May to 17th June, and from 29th June to 4th August 1868, inclusive.

Anna Bappoojee Narrayen, Head Karkoon to the Mamlutdar of the Peint State, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedungur District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Cordeaux, Second Assistant Collector of Rutnagherry, acted as First Assistant Collector of that District from 14th December 1867 to 11th January 1868, and from 18th to 27th January 1868, both days inclusive.

Mr. Ramchunder Amroot Dugde, Deputy Collector of Rutnagherry, acted as Second Assistant Collector of that District for the abovementioned periods.

Mr. T. Bosanquet to act as Collector of Sattara during Mr J. R. Arthur's absence at until further orders.

Mr. F Thelwall to be Second Assistant Collector of Canara.

Mr. G. H. D. Wilson to be Second Assistant Collector of Kullaghee, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector of Kullaghee.

The undermentioned Civilians passed examinations in the following languages at the 1st instant :—

Gujerathee.—Mr. G Ayerst.

Hindoostanee.—Mr. W. Forteous, and Mr. J. L. Johnson.

Mr. J. T. Muir to be Superumerary Third Assistant Collector of Khandeish.

The following Officers acted in the appointments and for the periods set against their names :—

Mr. C J. Davies, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.,—as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, from 15th March 1868 to 17th April 1868.

Mr. A. Taylor, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, from 15th March 1868 to 1st April 1868.

Mr. Thomas Major, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium,—as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, N. D, from 18th March 1868 to 31st March 1868.

Mr. H. L. Cameron, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium,—as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, N. D., from 19th May 1868 to 6th June 1868.

Captain E. W. Trevor, Third Class Deputy Collector, to act as Second Class Deputy Collector, vice Captain Boulton, on sick leave to Europe.

Mr. Ryland, Third Class Deputy Collector, to act as Second Class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Foxton, appointed to act as Judge of Kurrachee.

Lieutenant A. H Mayhew to act as Third Class Deputy Collector, vice Captain Trevor.

Mr. D. Crawford to act as Third Class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Ryland.

Mr. J. Graves, Assistant Superintendent Settlement Department, to act as Supernumerary Deputy Collector, vice Lieutenant Mayhew.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr. J. M. Shaw Stewart, Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, and Acting Chief Secretary to Government, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from the 1st instant.

The Honourable Mr. J. M. Shaw Stewart made over charge of the office of Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments on the 1st instant, before office hours, to Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie.

Mr C. Gonne assumed charge of the office of Chief Secretary to Government on the same date.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie has been appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr J. M. Shaw Stewart, or until further orders.

The leave for fifteen months, on medical certificate, granted to Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, on the 3rd March last, is cancelled, and he is allowed instead a furlough for two years under the New Covenanted Service Leave Rules.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. D. Little, Executive Engineer 4th Grade, and Lieutenant F. D. Mander, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, have passed an examination in the Guzerathi language as prescribed in the Public Works Code.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Sir A. Grant, Bart., of the Office of Director of Public Instruction, from the 23th September 1868.

Major T. Waddington assumed charge of the Office of Director of Public Instruction on 26th ultimo.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend John Wilson, D.D., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Referring to Notification dated 24th September, the Reverend J. H. T. Flunt, having returned to duty on the 30th idem, the unexpired portion of his privilege leave has been cancelled.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to admit Mr. John Francis Cleary as a Vakeel of the Court.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sudashiv, Sudder Ameen of Sholapoor, further extension to the 30th September, of the leave on medical certificate allowed him on the 9th ultimo, under Section XI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Major Thomas Gordon Coles, Superintendent of Police, Tanna, returned from the privilege leave allowed him, and resumed charge of his office, on the 23rd ultimo, in the afternoon.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. J. R. Arthur and E. H. Little respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, on the 25th September 1868, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Lieutenant J. G. McRae, Assistant Superintendent Ahmednugur Revision Survey, has been permitted to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to Europe.

Mr. R. C. Peyton Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Maratha Country arrived from England in the ... steamer on the 11th ultim , and took charge of his appointment at Dharwar before noon on the 24th idem.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, October* 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. Randall, Madras Staff Corps, Commanding the Company of Native Infantry in Viper Island (in the Andamans), and in charge of that station, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class to be exercised within the Settlement of Port Blair.

Mr. George Robert Elsmie, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, during the deputation of Mr. Arthur Howell, or until further orders.

Leave of absence for one year has been granted to Mr. C. O. Oldham, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. T. F. W. Smith, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year, ten months, and twenty-eight days from the date of embarkation.

Captain A. B. Melville, Surveyor. 3rd Grade, in the Topographical Survey of India, has obtained privilege leave for the period of one month with effect from the 1st instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by Act. 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, *Bart.*, C. B., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

The services of the Reverend Baker Morrell, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Johann Smidt as Consul for the North German Confederation at Calcutta.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Johannes Schroder as Acting Consul for the North German Confederation at Calcutta during the absence in Europe of Mr. Johann Smidt.

Captain T. G. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for two months under Section XXVII. of the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Captain A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District during Captain Clarke's absence, or until further orders.

Major H. M. Elliott, 1st Class Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District, Nuggur Division, Mysore, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the 22nd October 1868, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, with the view of applying for two years' furlough.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Oudh Commission, as a temporary measure, or until further orders, consequent on the appointment of Mr. St. George Tucker to officiate as Judicial Commissioner :—

Captain E. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, to officiate as Commissioner of the Seetapore Division.

Lieutenant W. Hamilton, Assistant Commissioner of Seetapore, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that District.

Assistant Surgeon T. Richmond assumed charge of the civil medical duties at Nagode from Assistant Surgeon F. Parsons before noon on the 2nd September last.

Colonel R. T. Snow, Deputy Commissioner of Baitool, in the Central Provinces, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 1st instant, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1834.

Lieutenant W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner of Boorhanpore, in Nimar, Central Provinces, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 7th instant, preparatory to his obtaining further leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to re-appoint Lieutenant G. H. Trevor to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Messrs. H. W. Steel and F. Venning to be Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed 2 years' furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Major Elliott Hyndman, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from 24th Sept., 1868, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1835, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Majors James Reid, James Emerson, Edward Thompson, and Charles Stephen Fowle.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from 20th September 1868, under the provisions of Governor General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1835, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Harry Hammon Lyster, V.C.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from 20th Sept. 1868, under the provisions of Government General Order No 808 of the 29th September 1835, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant George Stewart.

Supernumerary Surgeons A. K. Reed, G. K. Poole, M.D., and A. Garden, M.D., of the Medical Department, are brought on the establishment of surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant William Burnet Craigie, of the General List, Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward Dayot Watson, of Infantry, Commandant, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and Major Addington Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 8th Regiment Native Infantry for 2 years.

Captain George Anthony Aufrere Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, for 2 years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon James Howard Thornton, M.B, of the Medical Department, for 2 years.

Surgeon Charles Lowdell, of the Medical Department, for 3 years, under the old Rules.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Bartlett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Saugor, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

In supersession of Government General Order No. 1113 of 1867, which is hereby cancelled, and in accordance with instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that officers provided with Government passages to India are entitled to carry with them the quantity of baggage prescribed for their rank by the Royal Warrant published in Government General Order No. 471, dated 11th May 1866. The scale of allowances fixed in that Warrant in lieu of passage of officers to India by steamer or by sailing vessel, is intended to cover all charges on account of baggage.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Subadar Shaik Soolum, of the 4th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the recent engagement with the rebel Naikras in the Panch Mehals and Rewa Kanta.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for 7 months and 8 days on private affairs :—

Major Thomas Lamb, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Assam Commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 223, dated 17th August 1868, regarding the examination passed by Mr. G. C. Cooke, Officiating Executive Engineer, 3rd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road, is cancelled.

Mr. H. G. Sharkey, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central India and Rajpootana, is allowed to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department, with effect from 1st September 1868 :—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Francis, Major A., M.S.C. .. .. Central India.
Macrome, Mr. W. B. .. .. British Burmah.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Brockman, Mr. W. D. .. .. Ondh.
Doyle, Mr. J. P. .. .. British Burmah.
Tyndall, Mr. R. .. .. Central Provinces.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

deGronsilliers, Mr. E. .. .. Central Provinces.
Fraser, Lieutenant A. F., R.E. .. .. Central India.
Mackesy, Captain W. H., S.C. .. .. Ondh.
McRae, Mr. J. .. .. Rajpootana.
Murray, Captain H. Y., R.C. .. .. Ditto.
Pole, Lieutenant G. H. L., R.E. .. .. Mysore.
Tomkins, Lieutenant W. P., R.E. .. .. British Burmah.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Cooke, Mr. G. C. .. .. .. Rajpootana.
Dunn, Mr. W. H. .. .. .. British Burmah.
Gibbs, Lieutenant G. R., S.C. .. .. Central India.
Gilbert, Mr. E. L. .. .. .. Ditto.
Scott, Mr. W. .. .. .. Central Provinces.
Shepherd, Lieutenant C. E., S.C. .. .. Ditto.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 3rd October 1868.

OPEN 307¼ MILES.

Coaching	... ...	Rs.	39,976 5 4
Merchandize	... ...	,,	17,455 2 10
Electric Telegraph	... ...	,,	300 4 0
	Total Rs...		57,731 12 2

Corresponding Week in October 1867.
OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	... ...	36,532 13	0
Merchandize	... ...	39,929 10	1
Electric Telegraph	... ...	462 5	0
	Total Rs...	76,924 12	1
	Decrease.....	19,192 15	11

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

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MAP OF INDIA.
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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Constand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, instant, on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.—H. M. Treasury, Government Savings' Bank, and Public Debt Office, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, only.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th October 1868.

THE COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a BOUNDARY WALL at Victoria Bunder.

Particulars of the work will be given at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 and 2 P.M., daily.

No Tenders will be received after the 20th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October 1868.

NOTICE.—With reference to an Advertisement signed by BHIMJEE SORABJEE, of date the First day of October instant, and appearing in the *Times of India* of the following morning, we beg to repeat, as stated in our notice of the 10th June 1868, that the said Bhimjee Sorabjee was one of the Partners in the Firm of Dorabjee Nowrojee, and that the fact will be proved in the High Court in a suit now pending in which the said Bhimjee Sorabjee is a defendant; and the practice, now too common, for parties to claim partnership when profits accrue and to disown it when losses occur, will be fully exposed at the proper time and place.

SHAPOORJEE PALLONJEE.
BOMANJEE PALLONJEE.

Bombay, 8th October 1868.

RS. 10 REWARD.—LOST, 9 ALLOTMENTS for 100 SHARES of the GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), together with the Receipts of 1st Call, the property of LULLOOBHOY GHELLABHOY, as particularized below :—

ALLOTMENT.	NAMES.	SHARES.
No. 692	D. T. Roper	15
,, 830	Lulloobhoy Ghellabhoy	5
,, 229	Muthooradass Vassonjee	5
,, 278	Nusseerwanjee Chandabhoy	5
,, 220	Moorarjee Nuthoo	5
,, 1213	Nusseerwanjee Dorabjee Apaktiar	5
,, 807	Jumnadass Khooshaldass	25
,, 1125	W. H. Middleton, Esq.	15
,, 419	Ardaseer Eduljee Chenoy	20
		100

All persons are warned hereby against purchasing, or receiving in Mortgage, the said Shares or any of them. Anybody giving information to the undersigned, which will lead to the discovery of the said Shares, will receive the above reward. BALLJEE CRUSNAPUREE.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Bombay, 8th October 1868.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY.—SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On MONDAY, the 19th October at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th February 1868, and by order of the Mortgagee, Thacker Cooverjee Pragjee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Ramchunder Jumnajee Purdasee Coombar, all that piece or parcel of FAZENDAREE GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 124, and registered under No. 68, containing by admeasurement 157 4/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, on or towards the west by the house of Gunnoo Gopall, on or towards the north by the house of Bhoo Nakhwa, on or towards the south by the house of Tatia Vittojee

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company,
APOLLO HOUSE,

BEG to announce the following Goods just received Overland :—

UMBRELLAS, Ladies'.	Carved Oak Sticks. / Ivory Handles.
UMBRELLAS, Gentlemen's.	Twilled Silk. / Fox's Paragon Frames.
French Printed SHIRTINGS.	Suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
GLOVES, Ladies'.	White Kid. / Black. / Drab assorted. / Light Fancy Colors.
GLOVES, Gentlemen's.	White Kid. / Lavender, Plain and Sewn / Black Straw / Dog Skin and Cair Kid.

The above have just arrived from Paris, having been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM for Orders. Our Shipments for the Season are now in Harbour; the greater part are already landed. The whole of the Departments are greatly extended this Season. Our detailed List will shortly appear.

Bombay, 7th October 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC.

Fair Spring is Coming. Song—Words by Miss Gunn: Music by W. T. Wrighton	Rs.	2 4
O'er Thee Alone. Song—Words and Music by W. T. Wrighton		2 4
Far Away. Song—Music by Miss M. Lindsay		2 4
When Sparrows Build. Song—Words by Jean Ingelon: Music by Miss M. Lindsay		2 4
A Wish. Song—Music and Words by W. T. Wrighton		2 4
O Had I Wings to Fly away. Song. Original Christy Minstrels		2 4
Shylie Bawn. Irish Ballad. Music by W. T. Wrighton		1 12
England Yet. Song sung by Sims Reeves: Music by Benedict		2 4
The Rose of Erin. Song. Words by Claribel: Music by Benedict		3 0
Ye Happy Birds. For Piano; by J. Benedict		3 0
Pauline Valse, by C. Coote		3 0
Pauline Valse, Duet		3 0

NEW MUSIC.

Paquita, Sung by Sims Reeves	1	4
Sing Pretty Bird. Song. J. L. Hatton	1	8
He does'nt love me. Song by Mdme Sainton Dolby.	2	0
Levy Waltz, by Guglielmo	2	0
Nelly Dunbar. Ballad. J. L. Hatton	1	8
Tell me it is not so. Song. A. Richardson	2	0
I am Content, by Claribel; Music by Sainton	2	0
Wings of Zephyr Waltzes, by D'Alembert	2	0
Lo Here the Salve of my Sire. Song. Offenbach	1	8
Singing through the Rain. Ballad. F. Smart	1	8
A little Bird told me. Ballad. J. F. Knight	1	8
One Glance from Thee. Sung by Sautley	1	4
Clarinda Valsas, De Lille	2	0
Angelic Whispers, for Piano. Kornutski	1	8
La Coquette, for piano, G. A. Osborne	2	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 10th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless a Bazaar stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 12 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1868.

THE Town Duties question has now arrived at a stage which ought not to be wholly unsatisfactory to any of the parties concerned. For, although the reactionary and short-sighted financiers carried the second reading, they were completely routed on all points during Monday's debate. The "notion" of imposing transit duties was not sustained by any man of statesman-like views in the Legislative Council. The Governor, as might be expected from a clear-sighted statesman, trained in the House of Commons, demolished the whole edifice so laboriously fabricated by the thick and thin advocates of a thoughtless and unscrupulous device to sacrifice the future of this port and city to the present caprices of a few. The second reading of the Bill, indeed, means nothing more than that some taxes will be sanctioned to meet the expenditure set on foot; and there is good reason to believe that a revised License Tax, and probably octroi dues in the least objectionable form, will be approved by the Council. So far the victory has been on the side of common-sense and an enlightened estimate of the facts; the most cherished views, still more the most audacious illustrations—what the reactionary party term arguments and precedents—have been put to flight. For the present we shall reserve further comment until the whole of the debate at Poona, and especially the acute remarks of Mr. Ellis, and the statesman-like views of the Governor, are placed before the community. In the meantime we have only to say that all those who take a genuine, and not a factitious interest in Bombay, must neglect no opportunity nor shrink from any exertion required to make sound principles and solid views prevail.

THE Government of India, as our readers are aware, lately mooted the question of levying a cess upon the landed classes in Bengal, for the promotion of vernacular education amongst the masses and for the construction of roads, and called on the Government of Bengal for an expression of opinion thereon. The Government of Bengal, anxious to ascertain the feeling of those immediately concerned, communicated with the British Indian Association, requesting a statement of its views on the matter, and especially asking for the Association's opinion as to the most practicable and equitable means of assessing such a tax, and the most economical and least vexatious mode of collecting it. The Government manifest to require explanation

of Bengal, in its letter, further remarked that—

Obviously, the only equitable mode of levying the tax will be to impose it on the actual profits which are now drawn from the land, and to distribute its incidence in proportion to the share of those profits which is derived by the possessors of every beneficial interest in the land, whether he be zemindar, lakheradar, puttaedar, farmer, holder of an intermediate tenure of any description, or actual cultivator, occupying his land without paying rent at the full market rate of the present day, that is, at any rate of rent short of that which would be demanded for it from a tenant-at-will.

The Association, considering the question to be one of the highest importance, resolved to take the general sense of the community before replying to the Government letter. This much may be learned from a requisition issued by the Association calling a meeting of those interested in the question. The meeting was held in Calcutta last month, and, from the detailed report given by the *Hindoo Patriot*, and circulated by the Association, appears to have been largely attended. The names of some half dozen European gentlemen occur in the list of those present, but they do not appear to have voted; the remainder of the company are stated to have been zemindars or their agents, from the various districts which would come under the proposed cess. Such being the case, the meeting can scarcely be taken to represent the "general sense of the community," to ascertain which the meeting was professedly convened.

If the British Indian Association had called a meeting of Baboos to protest against their being compelled to perform their duty as landlords towards the people under them, it would have better described the objects of the meeting than did the requisition to which we have already alluded. The Government of Bengal will obtain no reply to its interrogatory as to the "most practicable and equitable means of assessing such a tax," but in place thereof a protest against any scheme whatever, by which a landowner, as such, shall be required to assist in promoting the education of the people. The ground of opposition is of course the old plea of the inviolability of the Permanent Settlement. We are not called on to here offer a defence of that settlement, for even those who may disapprove its policy will not advocate a breach of faith with the zemindars who hold lands under its clauses. But we cannot agree with the sentiments expressed in the resolutions carried so unanimously by these Bengallee Baboos. No one will blame them for standing upon any rights which they may legally possess, nor shall we accuse them of bad citizenship if they test the legality of any measure which, according to their view of the case, infringes their vested interests. We cannot, however, agree with the somewhat ludicrous idea expressed by the chairman of the meeting, that by their presence that day in defence of what they conceive to be their pecuniary rights, they "disproved the assertion that patriotism was unknown to his countrymen." As might be, as a matter of course, expected, every speaker declared his deep conviction of the great blessings of education; but, notwithstanding the expression of such proper sentiments, we fail to perceive any great anxiety to impart these blessings to their toiling brothers, unless indeed it can be done without expense to themselves. Even as to the necessity of vernacular schools great doubt is expressed, for as soon as the stock sayings before alluded to have been uttered, the cloven foot is shown, and we become aware of the real opinion of these patriots. We are advised to continue our efforts towards the education of the upper classes; that is to provide first-class schools and colleges where, for merely nominal fees, rich men's sons may receive a valuable education. By such means will the "blessings" gradually descend to the masses. Then we are told that "in their present circumstances the masses find their respective occupations far more profitable than attendance at the school;" and again, that "men must maintain their body before they can think of feeding their mind; and any one who knows anything of this country will admit that the material condition of the ryots is not such as to permit them to seek for the intellectual advancement of their children." There is no doubt some truth in this, and we would not be undertsood to object, even by inference, to the upper class being educated; in fact, if we are to assume that the speakers at this meeting belong to the higher class, no better proof than their own illiberal speeches concerning the masses can be given in support of the stated necessity for affording them every facility for mental cultivation. For what purpose does the speaker allude to the present degraded condition of the ryots—to prove the necessity which exists for action being taken to raise them? No. Astoun

THE DURBAR AT POONA.

The first Durbar held by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald took place at Poona on Tuesday. The scene of the ceremonial was the handsome hall of the Engineering College, a room well adapted for the purpose, under the circumstances. The day was fine; the roads were crowded with natives in holiday costume, and they evidently enjoyed the tamasha as they always do. Nothing could have been more successful than the imposing ceremony, and no one could have performed his part, as representative of the Queen, better than the Governor. The Chiefs and Sirdars mustered in considerable force, and several were attended by groups of followers more or less picturesquely attired. There was a brisk demand for vehicles of all sorts; neither the elephant nor even the palki was wanting. Outside the hall were guards of honour, both horse and foot; in the latter the British infantry were conspicuous for their solid and handsome appearance. A battery was drawn up just off the road, and suggested, like the British foot, the power that lay under the surface of the lively display.

Within the hall the native Rajahs and Sirdars were seated in rows on each side of the avenue leading to the dais, placed at the end opposite the door. A gold-bespangled cloth or carpet overspread the steps and the platform. Three chairs were placed thereon. That on the right was filled by the Rajah of Kolapore, that on the left by the Maharajah of Edur. The central seat, covered with cloth of gold, was intended for His Excellency the Governor. Further off, to the right and left, were seats for the members of the Civil Service, the Legislative Council, and the Military Staff. The galleries were originally intended for the ladies, and they formed a bright portion of the spectacle; but a pressure for space compelled several gentlemen to seek the galleries, and red and blue uniforms and black coats formed a background to the fair ladies of Poona. One portion of the gallery, screened from profane eyes by lattice work, was set apart for the native ladies who had the courage to attend. About half-past four, the sound of guns and the strains of the band announced the arrival of the Governor, who presently walked up the avenue to his seat, amid the whole audience who stood to receive him. He shook hands with the near neighbours of his throne, and bowing to the assembly seated himself, a signal for the down-sitting of all. Then one after another the rajahs were presented, the boy rajahs of Barea, Loonawarra, and Jowar leading the way. Nuzzeranas were tendered and presents made in return; the High Preist of the Parsees, a most noble, dignified and wonderfully well-dressed gentleman, received a handsome gold medal. Wreaths of flowers were distributed in the usual way, duly besprinkled with scent, the perfume of which filled the hall. Not the least interesting incident was the address to the Governor, read extremely well by the Rajah of Kolapore, whose training reflects the greatest credit on Captain West. The reply of the Governor was worthy of his reputation as a good speaker in the most fastidious chamber in the world. He was fluent, weighty, dignified. During the delivery of his speech the scene was really beautiful. All the bright colours harmonized, and produced an effect worthy of a grander scene. On the whole, though we hear there were some complaints and mischances, the ceremony was an entire success, creditable to all who had a share in the arrangements, and who took part in the proceedings.

The official programme for the day was as follows:—

'On the arrival of His Highness the Raja of Kolhapoor, a native guard of honour of the greatest strength allowed under military rules will present arms. His Highness will be received by the Political Secretary to Government and the Assistant Political Agent Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha Country, and be taken to his seat on the dais to the right of His Excellency the Governor. H. M.'s Mankurries will take their seats to his right.

On the arrival of His Highness the Raja of Edur, K.C.S.I., a native guard of honour, of inferior strength, will present arms. His Highness will be received by the Political Secretary to Government and the Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, and be taken to his seat on the dais to the left of His Excellency. His Highness' kinsmen, the Chiefs of Sur, will take their seats to his left.

The Rajas of Barreah and Loonawarra will on arrival receive a salute of 3½ ruffles, and be taken to their seats by the Political Secretary and the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta; their followers will take the seats assigned them.

The Raja of Jowar will on arrival receive a salute of 3½ ruffles, and will be led to his seat by the Political Secretary and the Collector of Tanna.

The Swamee of Chaful, the Punt Pritinidhee, the Raja of Akalkote, the Punt Sachee, the Naik Nimbalkur, the Duffley, the Sangleekur, the Meerajkur, the Jumkhundeekur, the Kocrundwarkur, the Vinchoorkurs, the Malligoumkur, the Furnis of Menowlee, and other first class Sirdars will receive salutes of 3½ ruffles, and be conducted to their seats by the Agent for Sirdars and his Assistant.

The minor Chiefs of the Mahee Kanta and Rewa Kanta will be received by their respective Political Agents and taken to their seats.

Other native gentlemen will be received and shown their seats by members of the establishment of the Agent for Sirdars.

After all the Chiefs and Sirdars have been received and seated, His Excellency the Governor will enter the durbar accompanied by his personal staff.

A European guard of honour will present arms and a salute will be fired.

The Political Secretary, the Under-Secretary, the Assistant Political Secretary, and the Oriental Translator to Government will be at the entrance to meet and follow His Excellency the Governor. All the Chiefs and Sirdars and other gentlemen present will rise and His Excellency will proceed to his seat, receiving their salutations.

After His Excellency has taken his seat and the Band has ceased playing, the Political Officers concerned will bring up the Rajas of Barreah, Loonawarra, and Jowar, all the first class Sirdars to the front of the dais, when they will be introduced to His Excellency the Governor by the Political Secretary and the Oriental Translator to Government.

At the close of this part of the ceremony presents will be delivered to His Excellency by His Highness Syed Toorkee bin Saheed, and by His Highness the Raja of Edur, and a nuzzur will be presented on behalf of His Excellency the Khan of Junjeera by a vakeel.

The following recently created Sirdars will then be brought up by the Political Officers concerned to offer their nuzzurs to His Excellency and will be presented by the Political Secretary.

First Class.

Nilkunthrao Mahadeo Poorundhuray *alias* Anna Saheb.

Second Class.

Abdool Kassim Khan, Abdool Kurrim Khan, Abdool Rouf Khan, } Brothers of the late Nawab of Savanoor.

Abdool Dilawur Khan, uncle of the late Nawab of Savanoor.

Ramrao Luximan Hingney.

Ramchundrurao Rguhoonath, Hebleekur.

Ramchundru Narayan Ajuhut, Sir Deshmookh.

Third Class.

Balcrishna Mulhar, Sir Subedar of Sanglee.

Krishnarao Nilkunth, Moozoomdar.

Shaikh Abdool Kadir, Waeekur.

Vishnoo Bullal Agasy, Vukeel of the Chiefs of Koorundwar, Junior Branch.

Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nusserwanjee Jamasjee will then be presented by the Political Secretary to His Excellency and will receive a gold medal.

The Chiefs and Sirdars having signified their intention to present an address to His Excellency the Governor, His Highness the Raja of Kolhapoor will read the address on behalf of the assembly.

After His Excellency has replied to the address flowers and pan soparee will be distributed.

The Political Secretary will distribute to His Highness the Raja of Kolhapoor and His Highness the Raja of Edur, the Rajas of Barreah, Loonawarra, and Jowar, and all first class Sirdars and others who are entitled to the honours paid to the first class.

The Under-Secretary and Assistant Political Secretary to all those who are entitled to the honour.

The Agent's Sheristedars and Carcoons to the Native gentlemen present.

After pan soparee has been distributed, His Excellency will leave the durbar, receiving the salutations of the Chiefs, Sirdars, and others, who will then be led out by the same officers who received them. Another salute will then be fired for His Excellency.

The following is the address which was read by the Rajah of Kolapore:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir W. R. Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

Right Honourable Sir,—We, the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and of Guzerat, who have for the first time assembled in durbar to do honour to your Excellency as the representative of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, desire to mark this auspicious occasion by requesting your Excellency to convey to the foot of the throne our humble congratulations on the recent brilliant success of Her Majesty's arms in Abyssinia.

Less than a year ago your Excellency and the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army were commissioned by Her Majesty to equip an army in order to obtain the release of British subjects held in captivity by the King of Abyssinia, and of envoys sent in Her Majesty's name, but detained in violation of the usages of sovereigns.

We will not now allude to the anxious labours and responsibilities that fell to your Excellency during the equipment and progress of the Expedition. Under the distinguished leadership of your Excellency's honoured colleague, Sir R. Napier, since raised by his sovereign to the dignity of a Peer, that Expedition has resulted in the most rapid and complete success.

Your Excellency is aware that some of our brother Chiefs offered such service as they could afford to aid Her Majesty's Government in this difficult enterprise, and it was to us a peculiar pleasure to witness that amongst the troops chosen for it were several regiments of native soldiers, most of them drawn from our own provinces. It has also gratified us to observe that both Lord Napier and your Excellency have spoken so highly of the conduct of these native troops, of their patience and endurance, and of their soldierly courage before Magdala. Not only by the common ties of race, but by the firm loyalty which unites us to the throne, we humbly claim to share in the pride and satisfaction with which the whole British Empire learned of the triumphant results of the Expedition.

We cannot conclude this address without saying how deeply sensible we are that Her Majesty earnestly desires the welfare and happiness of ourselves and of the people under our care, and it is our wish that her high desires may be more and more fulfilled throughout Her Indian empire. We gratefully remember the good counsel given to us to this end by Sir Bartle Frere, and now confidently look to your Excellency to help us in diffusing the blessings of good government in the territories held by us under the benign sway of the Empress of India.—We remain, your Excellency's faithful and devoted servants.

His Excellency replied at some length to the address. He commenced (says the "Poona Observer," in a brief note of His Excellency's remarks) by warmly expressing his great gratification at meeting them; he referred to their allusion to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and declared his conviction of the deep interest which she takes in all matters relating to her Indian Empire—adding, that it was to their own efforts chiefly, as exerted in enlightening and improving their people and their territories, to which she looked to see them brought forward upon the road to civilization; he impressed upon them the extreme value of education, earnestly exhorting them to set the example in their *own* families; and with reference to the Abyssinian Expedition, he seized the opportunity of paying a well-merited tribute to the indefatigable and incessant labours of those officials, who, although they never left this country, contributed so greatly towards that Expedition's success—a tribute which was received with considerable applause. His Excellency went on to urge upon the Sirdars the advantages of frequent visits to the Head Quarters of Government; visits which would, he said, always afford him pleasure—and among other suggestions, he advised them to establish in Poona, what, at a public school at home, is called a "School" or "Dame's House"—wherein the young Chieftains who arrived in Poona to attend the Deccan College, could be boarded and responsibly looked after—at the same time becoming intimate one with another. His Excellency concluded with a few words in Mahratti, wherein he repeated to those Sirdars who could not follow him in English, the gratification he had experienced in meeting them.

The Governor, after a brief interval, departed with the customary salute and honours. The space around the hall was for a long period an animated scene,—interested faces, bright colours, plunging horses, a mingled and moving cavalcade, all lighted up by the setting sun. It is long since Poona enjoyed such a splendid and pleasing tumasha. May there be more of them,

THE SALE OF PROPERTY TO NATIVES BY BRITISH OFFICERS.

In reference to numerous communications on this subject received from Government officers throughout India, the Supreme Government has passed the following resolution:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that these references originated with a case which occurred at Allahabad, where an Officer wished to part with his house to a Native under circumstances not open to any suspicion, and with a remark from the Home Department, to the effect that some change or relaxation of the rule which prohibits the sale of property to Natives by public servants under any circumstances seemed desirable. At present, under the Notification of the 3rd of December 1858, drawn up in consequence of the orders of the late Court of Directors, sales of property to Natives are strictly prohibited, and Officers are thereby directed to refer all transactions, in regard to which they have any doubts, for the orders of superior authority.

"2. His Excellency in Council observes that the weight of authority on the part of the various Administrations and Departments which have lately been consulted on this subject, is decidedly in favour of some modification of the existing rule, or, at least, of more clearly and accurately defining the course to be pursued in such cases. There can be no doubt that the restrictions imposed hitherto on such transactions have been, to a certain extent, beneficial, and that the Government of India, though it can place a full reliance on the fair dealing, honour, and integrity of its civil and military services, has a right to expect not only that all such transactions shall be correct and unimpeachable in themselves, but that they shall not run any risk of misconstruction at the hands of designing, ignorant, or credulous persons.

"3. The Government of India is also well aware, as pointed out by some of the high authorities consulted, that many officials who on joining their stations have become the owners of houses either under an absolute necessity, or from laudable motives of convenience and comfort, may, on quitting the district or province to which they have been for some time attached, literally find no purchasers for their property except Natives of wealth or substance. When such transactions openly and avowedly take place, no evil consequences, His Excellency in Council thinks, need ever ensue under proper precautions.

"4. The following rules have therefore been drawn up in supersession of the existing rule, and are hereby published for general information. They must be considered applicable to European public servants of all descriptions, Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted.

"5. I.—Whether a public servant wishes to dispose of a house, bungalow, elephant, horse or carriage, or other valuable property to any Native within his jurisdiction, or within the limits of the district in which he is employed on the public service, and from which he is not about to remove, he must report his intention to the Local Government to which he is subordinate, stating the facts and circumstances, and the price offered for the article to be sold. The Local Government will then pass such orders on the reference as may seem fit and proper.

II.—Whenever a public servant is about to quit his station or district permanently, or for a considerable period, and wishes to dispose of his house, bungalow, elephant, carriages, and horses, and the like property of value to Native purchasers, he shall report his intention to the Commissioner or the head local authority to which he may be immediately subordinate, and that authority will use its discretion in allowing the transaction, or in reporting the circumstance to the Local Government for further orders.

III. Whenever a public servant, on quitting his station or district, wishes to dispose of his furniture, household goods, live-stock, &c., he is at full liberty to do so, either by circulating lists of such property amongst the community generally, or by having the same put up to public auction, without reference to any authority whatever. All that is necessary is that the transaction should be open and patent to everybody on the spot.

IV.—Rule No. 1 is to be considered applicable to purchases equally with sales.

"6. The observance of the above rules will, His Excellency in Council thinks, fully meet the inconveniences and exigencies to which gentlemen of acknowledged honour and probity would be put on many occasions, if debarred from such transactions, while at the same time they will be a sufficient safeguard against any abuse, any imputation of unfair or interested dealings, or any possibility of misconception on the part of the non-official community."

SPECIFICATION OF INVENTIONS.

The "Gazette of India" notifies that the undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces:—

Mr. William Graham McIvor, Superintendent of the Madras Botanical Gardens and Ootacamund Chinchona plantations, for removing or destroying the momentum or overcoming the inertia of heavy bodies, so as to prevent injury and damage from concussion, applicable to ship-cables, ship and fort armour, railway trains, fenders to pier heads and floating piers, gangways, breakwaters, and other similar structures, and for storing and applying motive and locomotive powers.

Mr. William Graham McIvor, Superintendent of the Madras Botanical Gardens and Ootacamund Cinchona plantations, for forming bunds, embankments, levelling, &c., also clearing canals, channels, reservoirs, &c., of silt.

Captain Francis Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, Local Fund Engineer of the Coimbatore District, for pressing cotton.

Mr. James Davidson, of Woolwich, in the county of Kent, England, for improved machinery for manufacturing bullets.

Mr. James Davidson, of Woolwich, in the county of Kent, England, for improved machinery for manufacturing central fire cartridges.

Mr. F. A. Calvert, of the county of Manchester, for improvement in machinery and apparatus for clearing and preparing fibrous substances, and for opening twisted yarns and woven fabrics.

Mr. Robinson Newton, Mechanical Engineer and Agent, of 7, Hammum Street, Bombay, for improvements in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, architectural blocks, terra-cotta, &c.

"CHINOOK" is the name of a language invented by the Hudson Bay Company to facilitate communication with the Indians. It is a very judicious mixture of English, French, Russian, and several Indian tongues, and is almost universally adopted by the Indians of British Columbia and Hudson Bay Territory.

LATEST TELEGRAM.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 7TH OCTOBER.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 14 premium. Fives, 8½ premium. Fours, 6½ discount.

Document Bills, 2s.
Dead weight, 12s. 6d.
Light freight, £2 10s.
Cotton, £3.
Interest on Loans, 4½ per cent.
Money Market easy.
40 inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-6.
No. 40s Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 3-8.
Shipments of Cotton for week ending 3rd October, 11,412 cwts.

BOMBAY.

Major Waddington is acting at present as Director of Public Instruction.

The October recess of the Small Cause Court commences from this day and will terminate on the 31st instant.

Yesterday's "Government Gazette" intimates the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, by Government, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University.

At the close of last week the value of silver in the Mint, ready for coinage, was Rs. 18,92,503, of which Rs. 18,00,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

It was reported on Wednesday that the telegraph cable was right to Fao; the Turkish line right to Constantinople; the Persian line interrupted to Tebreez; and that the Egyptian line was right.

The rainfall at Matheran for the week ending 21st ultimo was 8·03 inches, making a total fall from the commencement of the monsoon of 447·01 inches, or upwards of 37 feet. At Malcolm Peit, Mahableshwur, the total fall up to 21st September was 228·97 inches.

During the month of July the gross collections in the Bombay Presidency in respect of the License Tax amounted to Rs. 509-13-0, and those in respect of the Professions and Trade Taxes to Rs. 3,06,166-0-11; the amount of the refunds being Rs. 11,526-0-6. On account of the Stamp Revenue the gross amount collected was Rs. 5,02,158-2-7, the amount of refunds being Rs. 10,331-3-11.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Cricket Club, which was held yesterday afternoon—Mr. Hamilton Maxwell in the chair—the officers of the Club were re-elected. The accounts showed the Club to be in a satisfactory position financially, and it was stated by the hon. secretary (Mr. Dodds) that several new members would be proposed. It was resolved that the Committee should look out for a good site for a permanent cricket ground. The Secretary was thanked for his services to the Club during the past year, and a vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman.

The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 30th ult. as compared with the amount in circulation on the 22nd ult.:—

	30th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Rs. 10 Note	Rs. 27,44,440	Rs. 27,37,920
Rs. 20 ,,	Rs. 21,13,880	Rs. 22,31,020
Rs. 50 ,,	Rs. 21,69,050	Rs. 22,33,200
Rs. 100 ,,	Rs. 84,62,400	Rs. 86,76,300
Rs. 500 ,,	Rs. 24,13,000	Rs. 22,95,500
Rs. 1,000 ,,	Rs. 2,61,03,000	Rs. 2,58,87,000
Total ..	Rs. 4,40,94,770	Rs. 4,41,10,940

Yesterday in the High Court, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, an appeal came on for hearing against the judgment of Mr. Justice Tucker in the insolvency of Candass Narrondass. The Advocate General and Mr. Branson appeared for the insolvent, and were heard at length in support of a contention that some portion of the punishment should be remitted, or that the case should be sent back to the lower court so that all the objections might be considered. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Macpherson on behalf of opposing creditors spoke in support of confirming the judgment of the lower court, and that was done—the appeal being refused. Our report of the debate is held over.

The undermentioned persons, among others, have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying for the benefit of the Act XI Victoria, Cap. XXI.:—

James Hind, a draper.
Dorabjee Furdoonjee, a merchant.
Aspar Mooljee, a merchant.
Sobhagchund Moolchund, lately traded in Bombay in his own name, and at Porebunder under the name and firm of Moolchund Mudonjee.
Tulockchund Heerachund and Bhimjee Heerachund, lately traded in partnership with Purshotum Heerachund, under the name and firm of Heerachund Heeridass Sons, merchants.
Asaria Sewjee, a merchant.
Huridass Bhimjee, a freight broker.
Sorabjee Cowasjee, formerly a broker to Messrs. Sillar and Co., at present unemployed.

On Wednesday afternoon last, about one o'clock, a portion of a house situated in Nizampoora Gully, belonging to one Fatima woman, fell in, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

Nutalall Carraya, a Madrasee, who was run over by a brougham near the buggy-stand, Dhobie Talao, on Wednesday the 30th ult., and who was severely injured, died in the Jamsetjee Hospital on Wednesday evening last. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the jury found that the deceased died from tetanus brought on by injury accidentally received.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday at 2 o'clock in the offices of the Company—Mr. H. Forman in the chair. Mr. John Dunbar explained that after the meeting of 30th September he had asked Mr. Shepherd whether the adjournment till Tuesday last was a general adjournment or an adjournment specially for a poll. He had been told that it was a general adjournment, and he was under that idea when he proposed on Tuesday that Mr. J. Dixon and Mr. T. Lidbetter should be the liquidators. He had since learned that the meeting was specially adjourned for the purpose of taking a poll between the two proposals which had been made at the previous meeting, so that his proposal had been illegally put. The only question before the meeting now was whether they would appoint Mr. J. L. Scott and Hormusjee Cursetjee or not. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said no poll had been demanded on that question. He was glad to hear it admitted now that Mr. Dunbar's resolution was illegal. After some desultory talk, Mr. John Dunbar and Dr. Cowasjee were appointed to conduct the poll, and were proceeding to do so, when Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee said there seemed to be a general desire that Messrs. Scott and Dixon should be appointed liquidators without any poll being taken. The Chairman said that if Dr. Cowasjee would withdraw his motion for the appointment of Messrs. J. L. Scott and Hormusjee Cowasjee the way would be clear to elect Messrs. Dixon and Scott. Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee said he had no desire to be a liquidator, and he would quite agree to the appointment of the two gentlemen named. Dr. Cowasjee then withdrew his motion, and the meeting unanimously elected Messrs. J. L. Scott and J. Dixon to be liquidators of the Company, at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on the assets realised. All present seemed glad that they had at last come to an agreement, and some gave vent to their feelings in applause. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Yesterday in the High Court, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. Pigot appeared on behalf of Mr. Punnett, the official liquidator of the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank, and made an application for stay of an order given in chambers on 5th instant, by Sir Joseph Arnould, allowing the trustees of the estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee to distribute the assets among the creditors who had then proved their claims on the estate. This had shut out a claim by the bank for Rs. 7,50,000, which had been discovered on the investigation by the Court as to the conduct of Mr. Bend in before that gentleman left for Europe. Mr. Farran appeared for Mr. Scott, the trustee on the estate, and objected to the application, on the ground that a stay of the order would cause a hardship to the other creditors, by compelling them to await decision in a suit for the establishment of this shadowy claim. The Chief Justice remarked that the question was of much importance, as the claim was stated to be heavy, and the litigation might, like some others made by banks, last for several years. Ultimately the Court fixed the hearing of the appeal for 12th November, and meantime ordered the distribution of assets to be stayed till that time.

On the 18th of last month Gunnesh Succaram Nassiker laid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, charging Rungrao Bhugwant Manday, *alias* Balla Manday, who became notorious last year by his connection with the Poona forgeries, with having, in June last year, sold a Government promissory note to Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, the figures of which had been altered from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000. On the information being laid His Worship granted a warrant for the apprehension of Balla, but he has not yet been found. Yesterday a brother of Balla Manday, named Vishnoo Bhugwan Manday, presented a petition to Mr. Nana Morojee, in which he contended that the case having been disposed of at Poona a year ago, the Court here should not re-try Balla. The prosecutor, Gunnesh Succaram, he says, was himself concerned in the late forgeries on the Bank of Bombay at Poona, and now wished to trouble Balla. Succaram had asked Balla to assist him in defrauding the Bank of about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 35,000, but Balla would not do so; on the contrary, he said that if it was again attempted to defraud the Bank he would inform the authorities. Succaram was therefore bent in ruining Balla. Balla was not forthcoming though a warrant had been issued, but if he got information about the warrant, the petitioner did not know what Balla would do to his life at seeing this attack on his fame. The petitioner was sure that Balla was not concerned in any such tricks, and he prayed that enquiries should be made, but that the case should not be tried by the Court in Bombay.

Hemutram Pragdas appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information:—"I live in the third Bhoeewada Street. I am a goomasta in the firm of Govindas Raghoonathdas. About two years and a half ago two persons, named respectively Mathooradas and Suntokchund, but whose fathers' name I do not know, came to the said firm of Govindas Raghoonathdas and represented themselves to be goomastas in the employ of Nundlall Punahlall of Katta and that they came here to buy goods for that firm, and requested Chobay Kumlapur Gopal, the then moonim of the said firm of Govindas Raghoonathdas, in my presence and hearing, to purchase goods for them. The said Mathooradas and Suntokchund then took their food at some place in Bhendy Bazar and slept at night in the house of the said firm of Govindas Raghoonathdas. Letters purporting to have been written from the firm of Govindas Raghoonathdas at Katta to the same firm at Bombay, but which have proved to be forgeries, were received by the Bombay firm of Govindas Raghoonathdas, introducing Mathooradas, whose real name is Chotoo Dhurzey, and Suntokchund, and directing the firm of Govindas Raghoonathdas in Bombay to place certain monies to the credit of the said firm of Nundlall Panahlall and to supply goods to that firm. Monies were accordingly placed to the credit of the said firm and cash was paid and goods supplied to the said Mathooradas, alias Chotoo Dhurzey, to the amount of Rs. 4,829. I have since ascertained that there is no firm of Nundlall Panahlall at Katta. The said Suntokchund is dead and the said Mathooradas is in prison at Indore. I charge the said Mathooradas, alias Chotoo Dhurzey, with cheating, and I pray that a warrant may be sent to Indore for his transmission to Bombay for trial, and that the depositions taken before E. Thompson, Esq., First Assistant to the Agent Governor General for Central India at Indore, any documents put in the evidence, and the statements of the prisoners may be forwarded to Bombay." His Worship on the foregoing information ordered a warrant to be sent to Mr. Thompson at Indore, for transmission to Bombay of the person named in the information, in order that he might be tried for the offence.

The total number of deaths registered during last week was 266, being a decrease of 7 as compared with the preceding week, 34 below the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years, and 6 more than the total of the week ending 1st October last year. During the week 70 births were reported. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown causes	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported Births during the week exclusive of still-born.
A.	Colaba	19,161	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Fort, Southern	2,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fort, Northern	39,238	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	9	..
	Esplanade	7,839	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4
B.	Market	75,402	..	..	4	10	1	..	15	15	17
	Mandwee	41,152	..	..	..	7	..	..	11	..	..
	Chakla	41,442	..	..	..	9	10	..	..	19	2
	Dombarkharee	69,020	..	1	..	6	11	..	..	18	10
	Dongree	60,350	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	14	2
C	Bhoiwadlaw	71,709	..	..	..	9	15	..	..	2	2
	Phunuswaree	22,559	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..
	Bhooleshwur	59,283	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	15	..
	Kharatdha	23,454	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	11	8
	Koombarwara	23,081	..	1	..	9	6	..	..	16	5
	Khetwaree	29,177	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	1	..
	Girgaon	25,940	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	9	..
D.	Chaoputee	6,184	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	5	..
	Walkeshwar	10,094	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	..
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..
E.	Mazagon	21,744	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	8
	Tarwaree	9,462	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..
	Kamatheepoora	81,675	..	3	13	12	1	..	..	39	2
	Parell	7,002	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Sewree	5,043	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1
F.	Sion	12,078	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	1
	Mahim	19,450	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Wurlee	10,211	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	2
W.	Harbour	3,588	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	..
Non-Resident or Unknown		..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	6	..
Bombay		816,562	..	1	5	109	143	8	..	236	71
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		815	1	1	5	103	109	5	1	30	..

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS TO OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

(*Gazette of India, Oct. 3.*)

With reference to Government General Order No. 255, dated 13th March 1866, it is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer Good Service Pensions on the undermentioned Officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

Major General R. Farquhar, C.B., Bombay Retired List.

From the 25th April 1868, in room of Major General P. K. McG. Skinner, C.B., who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

Ensign, 13th January 1822.
Lieutenant, 20th November 1825.
Captain, 13th January 1837.
Major, 11th November 1851.
Lieutenant Colonel, 29th November 1854.
Colonel (Brevet), 28th November 1857.
Retired on the 29th November 1860.

Served with a detachment of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry at the capture of Kittoor in 1824, with the Field Force in Sind and Afghanistan in 1841-42, also with the Light Battalion; present at the 2nd engagement at Hykulzye and in several affairs in the vicinity of Kandahar; commanded the 1st Belooch Battalion at the siege, assault, and capture of the city of Delhi; at the action fought near Gungeeree on the 14th December 1857, and the advance on, and occupation of, the enemy's position at Khas Gunge; in the skirmish at Dinapore and destruction of the enemy's boats, and in other minor affairs on the banks of the Ganges; in the action with the Rohilcund rebels at Anopsur; served in the campaign for the subjugation of Oudh in 1858; in the attack on the enemy's fortified position of Rampore Kussia by Brigadier Wetherall's Force (wounded; left leg amputated.)

Colonel Burdett Richard Powell, Bombay Infantry.

From the 18th May 1868, in room of Major General J. Hobson, who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

Ensign, 25th April 1829.
Lieutenant, 8th October 1839.
Captain (Brevet), 25th April 1844.
Captain, 27th November 1844.
Major (Brevet), 28th November 1854.
Major, 19th May 1858.
Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet), 18th February 1861.
Lieutenant Colonel, 1st January 1862.
Colonel (Brevet), 18th February 1866.

Served with the Reserve Force in Sind in 1839; served in the Deccan against the rebel Bheels in 1857; was present at Shumsapore; commanded the first line on defence in Nim and Khandeish under General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., against the attempted invasion of the Deccan by Tantia Topee; commanded the outposts on the northern and eastern frontiers of Khandeish and the Deccan from 17th June 1859 to 9th May 1860; commanded the 26th Regiment Native Infantry from 30th January 1862 to 6th May 1867; commanded the Ahmednuggur Brigade from 7th May 1867 to 21st January 1868 as a temporary measure; now commands the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

A Belgian Scandal.—A scandal which it is difficult to explain to English readers is being talked of in a Belgian country town called Boom. The curate of the parish, M. Hyfen, has been called to account for having outraged decency by performing the Cæsarian operation upon one of his parishioners, in order to baptize her unborn child. The rev. gentleman has published in a local journal a vindication of his conduct. He knows, he says, that he has transgressed the law, and must take the consequences, but he has obeyed his ecclesiastical superiors, and he cites a circular of the Archbishop of Malines, which seems to bear him out. By way of exonerating his conduct, however, he asserts that it is not the first time he has assumed surgical functions. During the cholera, he says, "I operated several times." Moreover, he has studied the matter thoroughly; he operated in a proper manner, and all was over in five minutes. To ensure a due regard to decency "a sheet or persian, in a word whatever was at hand, was thrown over the woman" and persons were present. M. Hyfen explains that he is unable to pay the fine to which he has become liable, but he relies with confidence on the warmth of his parishioners and their means of doing so.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 25.*

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations was held in the Council House, Poona, on Monday last. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., presided; and there were present—The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, the Hon'ble Alexander Brown, the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., H. H. Sir Jowan Singjee, Maharajah of Edur, K.C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The following report of the Select Committee on the Kurrachee Municipal Bill was presented:—

"A meeting of rate-payers has been held at Kurrachee at which the Kurrachee Municipal Bill was objected to, and the proposition of drafting a new Bill was carried by a considerable majority. We have written to the Commissioner in Sind to obtain the draft of a new Bill from the rate-payers, and to forward the same with his opinion at his earliest convenience. We propose therefore to adjourn the consideration of the Kurrachee Municipal Bill to the next meeting of Council in Bombay.—S. Mansfield, L. H. Bayley, A. Brown, and Munguldass Nuthoobhoy.

Report of the Select Committee appointed on the 28th August to report on Bill No. 3 of 1868, Bill to remove doubts as to the applicability of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865 to Towns and Cities, and to extend the term for which Government may fix the Assessment of Lands in Towns and Cities, and to confirm existing rights of occupancy of such lands so far as the interest of Government is concerned; and to make further provision regarding the application of (Bombay) Acts II. and VII. of 1863 and I. of 1865 to Towns and Cities, and otherwise to amend (Bombay) Act I. of 1865.

Your Committee have carefully considered the provisions of the Bill. They have also had under consideration the Petitions noted below:—

1. Petition from the Members of the Bombay Association.
2. Do. from do. of the Sattara Association.
3. Do. from the Inhabitants of Broach.
4. Do. from the Inhabitants of Neriad, in Kaira.
5. Do. from the Inhabitants of Ahmedabad.
6. Do. from the Inhabitants of Tanna Districts.
7. Do. from the Inhabitants of Moondha, in Kaira.
8. } Letters from Mr. Shantaram Narrayen.
9. }
10. }
11. Petition from Hormusjee Jehanghier, Proprietor of Suza Exeer, Talooka Salsette.

These petitions have been printed and are now before the Council. There have also been received certain petitions in the vernacular, unaccompanied by translations as required by No. 41 of the Council Rules.

2. Your Committee deem it unnecessary to enter into the question of the applicability of previous enactments to Towns and Cities, as they are clearly of opinion that a Survey for the measurement and definition of lands in Towns and Cities is in itself beneficial and proper. And in respect to the fears entertained that the present Bill is a measure for the general assessment of such lands, your Committee would refer to the Sections of the Bill relating to Assessment, from which it will appear that there is no intention of assessing any lands hitherto exempt, unless they have been unauthorizedly occupied within a period of five years.

rises the Bench to reduce or totally to abrogate any duty or duties mentioned in the schedule. The committee of the Bench recommended a duty on opium, but it has since been ascertained that the Supreme Government will not agree to this item. Might is right, and we cannot help ourselves here. With regard to the other articles comprised in the schedule of the proposed Bill, I am not aware of any objections which require special notice. Under these circumstances the Council will, I trust, hold that there is no objection to pass the measure, as recommended by the select committee after mature consideration, with the amendments which I propose, a measure which is in consonance with the wishes not only of a majority of the Bench of Justices, but also of the generality of my countrymen.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown said he begged to move, as an amendment to the motion of his hon'ble friend Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy—"That the further consideration of the Town Dues Bill be adjourned to a day to be fixed after the assembling of the Council in Bombay, and that a Select Committee be appointed in the meantime to enquire into the allegation contained in a petition to the Council from the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay in reference thereto, and report to this Council before the Bill is again brought on for second reading." In proposing this amendment, he would disclaim most emphatically any desire to offer any needless or factious opposition to the progress of this Bill. His only desire was that it should be fully and carefully considered by the Council in a constitutional way, and that the public should have a better and fuller opportunity of judging of it than his honourable friend had thought fit to give. He (Mr. Brown) trusted his honorable friend would not press his motion for the second reading, for although he (Mr. Brown) would not say much about the short notice which he—together with other members of the Council he supposed—had received of the Bill being brought on, he would observe that he was somewhat surprised, when three days ago, on receiving notice of the list of business to be transacted at the Council, he found that this motion was included. He might also state that he had only that morning received a copy of the Bill itself and of the committee's report on the Bill. Now, in dealing with this question, he thought the Council ought to take into consideration the fact, that this Bill was brought forward two years ago; for it was in September 1866, when it was introduced into the Council, read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee. He did not know how far it might be constitutional for the Council to take it up again under those circumstances, for he would remind honorable members that the *personnel* of the Council had been almost entirely altered since then, and that many honorable members now present were not in the Council at the time. But he would say this, that whether constitutional or not, he did not think it would be politic or expedient on several grounds for the Council to proceed with the Bill under such circumstances; and he contended also that there were special reasons why the most mature consideration should be given to the subject before they assented to the principle of the Bill. He had looked into the history of the Bill, and he proposed to state it a little more fully than his honorable friend had seen fit to do. In the year 1865 the Muncipal Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, brought to the notice of the Bench the fact of the necessity which existed for the Municipality undertaking certain great works in Bombay, including a system of drainage, estimated at a cost of one crore of rupees, the extension of the Vehar water supply, at an outlay of thirty-five lacs, and certain improvements connected with the G. I. P. Railway crossings in the native town—which he (Mr. Brown) presumed referred to the construction of overbridges —at a cost of fifteen or twenty lacs—in all an outlay of one crore and a half of rupees. It was proposed that those great works should be undertaken, and that their cost should be defrayed by a Municipal loan, to meet the interest on which, and provide a sinking fund, a special tax was considered necessary. After very great difference of opinion the Bench of Justices appointed a committee to consider a scheme of taxation of which his honourable friend and Mr. Crawford, in particular, seemed very much enamoured, namely, a system of Town Duties. He (Mr. Brown) had the honour to serve upon the committee, and without disparagement to it, he would say that the principle of town dues was not considered by the committee. They assented to the statement that the improvements proposed were desirable, and that they should be met by Town Duties, and their enquiries were principally directed towards ascertaining how the duties could best be distributed. He differed with his colleagues and appended a minute to their report. The report was discussed at two meetings of the Bench, at the first of which there was very considerable difference of opinion, and he was justified in saying that its further progress was nearly stopped on that occasion. It was brought on again at another meeting, when the motion for its adoption was carried by a bare majority of the Bench; and, as he considered he might say, by a fluke, the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy was requested to bring a Bill on the subject before the Legislative Council. Leave to introduce the Bill was moved for by Mr. Munguldass at the meeting of the Council held on the 3rd September 1866, and on the 17th of the same month it was read a first time, when a committee was appointed upon it, but His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere and the Honorable Mr. Erskine opposed it in the strongest terms, and they expressed insuperable objections to its provisions. The mercantile members of the Council were, likewise, opposed to the Bill, and the first reading was only allowed because it was thought that a "prima facie" case had been made out for the undertaking of the proposed municipal improvements, and in deference to the vote of the Bench. On the 28th February 1867, about six months afterwards, the Committee's Report—which he had only seen for this time this day—was presented. It would appear there was a difference of opinion among the members of the committee; but, however that might be, the Report seemed at once to have passed into oblivion, for he did not remember any discussion taking place on it in the public press, or at the Chamber of Commerce, or elsewhere. Well, the next proceeding, in connection with the bill, was on the 3rd September 1867, when the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldas moved that the second reading be postponed until the end of November 1867, because, as he said, since the introduction of the bill the municipal income had greatly increased, and Government had made over to the Municipality the revenue derivable from the duty on ganja and tobacco, which it was expected would yield one lac and a half of rupees a year, and that moreover, as the municipal license tax had been increased, it was hoped there would be no necessity for resorting to fresh taxation. Well, the bill next came on on the 7th August of this year, when the honorable member brought forward what at the time, he (Mr. Brown) considered, was merely a formal notice of his intention to bring the matter on again, at the next meeting of the Council after the 30th September: a notice so short that it could hardly be called parliamentary. He (Mr. Brown) had called the attention of honorable members to the fact that the personnel of the Council was quite different from what it was when the bill was first introduced; and he could not but think that his honorable friend, on reconsidering the matter, would see that it was desirable to postpone the consideration of the bill. He (Mr. Brown) thought that, to meet the case, the honorable member should withdraw the bill, and reintroduce it, so as to let it go through the preliminary stages properly. To show that there was a complete difference of circumstances, he (Mr. Brown) would point to the amendment in the Preamble and section I. of the bill, of which notice had been given by the honorable mover. The Preamble of the original bill stated that—"Whereas it is necessary to provide additional funds for the construction of the Drainage Works, improvement of the water supply, and other permanent municipal improvements within the City of Bombay." This Preamble, which had been set forth thus by the Bench of Justices themselves, the honorable member now proposed should run as follows: "Whereas it is necessary to provide funds for the deficiency in the revenue of the Municipality of Bombay, caused by the extinction of the license tax on professions, trades, and callings, imposed by virtue of Section XCVII of the (Bombay) Municipal Act II. of 1865, the duration of which terminates on the 31st December 1868, and whereas it is further necessary to provide additional funds for municipal purposes within the City of Bombay." He (Mr. Brown) thought, therefore, the case of necessity made out by the Bench of Justices, when the bill was originally brought forward, fell to the ground. There was no pretence for saying that the works, which were to have been undertaken, were now to be gone on with, as the deficiency arose from the fact that by a hasty vote of the Bench it was resolved that the license tax should expire. That vote he might mention was passed in express opposition to the recommendation of the Finance Committee of the Bench of Justices, a body to whom the Bench, as a whole, were mainly indebted for guidance in the details of matters of finance. The Justices, therefore, he said, had placed themselves in a most anomalous position, for they had practically set aside the Finance Committee, and taken from them the onus of providing for the financial wants of the Municipality, and now asked the Council to endorse the hasty vote they had passed. He (Mr. Brown) had been favoured with a copy of Mr. Crawford's forthcoming budget, which showed that but for the doing away with the license tax there would have been no deficit in the income. The Honorable Mr. Munguldass had ignored this in bringing up again his bill for Town Duties, patched up and rehabilitated in such a manner as he (Mr. Brown) did not think the Council could possibly pass it in. He (Mr. Brown) desired to see his honorable friend beginning "de novo," but in any case he hoped the honorable member would see the necessity for the passing of the amendment which he (Mr. Brown) now proposed. He did not desire at this stage to say anything about the principle involved, further than this, that whatever might be said about the hasty abolition of the old Town Dues, he sincerely trusted the Council would consider well, and pause, before they sanctioned the reimposing of any such tax. In a case of dire necessity octroi duties might, perhaps, be allowed, but as to transit duties, universal opinion pronounced them bad and objectionable everywhere. If the Council passed a bill for the levy of transit dues, the Supreme Government would certainly negative it, or if that was not done in Calcutta, it would be at Westminster, and the Council would only suffer in dignity. He considered it was child's play to ask the Council to re-impose town dues and transit duties when a sum of only three lacs had to be raised; it would be placing an edged tool in the hands of the Municipality, the danger of which was not considered by those who asked for it. For his own part, he would greatly prefer to see the license tax continued, and would cheerfully pay it, rather than see Town Duties imposed, and he thought he could answer for other mercantile men in that respect. He knew that there was the greatest objection and opposition to transit duties among the European and native mercantile community, whatever might be said about octroi duties; and he thought his honorable friend would be consulting the dignity of landed proprietors, if he were to abandon a bill which was intended to give power for the raising of a paltry sum of three lacs of rupees in so objectionable a way. The honorable member (Mr. Munguldass) owed much of his princely income to the prosperity and commerce of Bombay, therefore he would not be consulting his own interest were he to take any steps which would lead to the injury of that commerce and prosperity. As to the Government he (Mr. Brown) did not think they would desire to throw any impediment in the way of trade, for there was no doubt that under the present Government, Bombay—with a short check—had been advancing in importance in a way which must be gratifying to every member of the Government, and he did not think that they would do anything to interfere with that progress, either by taxing trade, or allowing taxes to be imposed on the poorer classes in Bombay, on whom so much of the prosperity of the city depended. Before concluding he begged to say that before he left Bombay on Sunday morning a petition was put into his hands from the Chamber of Commerce, which he had already handed to the Secretary to the Council, but as it was very long, he (Mr. Brown) would not at this stage ask to have it read.

His Excellency the President: Is it a petition against the bill?

Mr. Brown said it was, and he should ask to have it read if his honorable friend was determined to go to the vote.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass did not think that Mr. Brown's amendment could be put, as three days' notice of it had not been previously given.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown said he had only received three days' notice of Mr. Munguldass' intention to move the second reading.

His Excellency the President said he thought the Hon'ble Mr. Brown would be quite in order in moving the amendment, as an amendment to the original proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown said he believed that at least one other petition, from the representatives of the Railway Companies in Bombay, was to be presented against the bill.

His Excellency the President: I may say that I have received a petition against the bill from the P. and O. Company, and two Railway Companies, but it was addressed to the Governor in Council, and not to this Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown thought that the reception of these petitions afforded strong grounds for supporting the propositions which he had made.

(We reserve the report of the remaining portion of the proceedings for Saturday's paper.)

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—5TH OCT.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Shaik Imam Shaik Bapoo vs. *J. Tritsch.*

In this suit Mr. Janardhun Gopall represented the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person. The case had formerly been before the Court, and the following judgment was delivered by His Honor to-day:—

The plaintiff seeks to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 757, the claim being made up of the following items, viz., 728 cartloads of sand supplied at six annas, Rs. 273; damages for detention of the plaintiff's carts, Rs. 234; and damages sustained by reason of the defendant's suddenly stopping the work, Rs. 200. As to the first item, the defendant admits that sand to the amount of Rs. 273 has been carted and not paid for; as to the second item, he denies that the carts were detained by his fault; and as to the third item, he denies his liability and pleads a set-off of a penalty of Rs. 100 per week, under the terms of his contract with the plaintiff. The contract in this case is of somewhat difficult construction; and if the plaintiff sought damages generally from defendant for not allowing him to complete the carting of all the sand, it would be necessary to consider the provisions of the contract with great nicety. However, in the present state of the case, this does not, I think, become necessary. The facts are simply these —The plaintiff worked for seven days, from the 18th to the 24th July, and delivered either 1,400 or 1,488 carts of sand. It fortunately becomes immaterial to decide on the exact number, for the payments made on account are also in dispute; and whether we take the number of carts and amount of payments as stated on the one hand by the plaintiff, or the number of carts and payments made as stated on the other hand by the defendant, the same amount, namely, Rs. 273, will remain due to the plaintiff. On the other hand, it is quite plain that neither 1,400 nor 1,488 cartloads in seven days would be a compliance with the terms of the contract on the plaintiff's part, it being to deliver 2,100 in seven days, so that the whole question in the case resolves itself into this—was it by the default of plaintiff that 2,100 cartloads were not delivered? If it was by the default of the plaintiff, I think it probable, though I have some doubt on the point, that the defendant was entitled to stop the work at the end of the week: it is plain he was entitled to stop Rs. 100 from the plaintiff's claim. Had defendant not stopped the work, a doubtful question might have arisen as to the amount of penalty he was entitled to exact, but in the events which have happened, I do not think he can claim more than one penalty of Rs. 100. Thus it appears to me the defendant cannot deny that there is a sum of Rs. 173 due from him to the plaintiff. Now as to the most important question in the case, which really comes to this—was it for want of carts, or of men to load them, that only 1,400 or 1,488, it matters not, were delivered in the seven days during which the plaintiff worked? There appears to me only one answer to this on the evidence before me. The plaintiff had admittedly on the works from the 18th to 24th July a number of carts varying from 13 to 45, and if we allow ten trips a day to each cart, it will appear that he had carts enough to have delivered 2,160 loads in the seven days. Now undoubtedly the carts may have gone on the works, and the cartmen may have refused to work, or have omitted to work, or have performed their work in such an improper manner that it became impossible for defendant's men to have loaded 300 cart-loads a day; but I must say I have no evidence whatever of this. There was an undoubted waste of carts, probably of men in the case, but the one thing clear is that the plaintiff had sufficient carts. Now as to the number of men, I must confess the evidence is most confused and unsatisfactory. The contract, unfortunately, is silent as to the number of men which is to be considered "sufficient" for each cart, but from the defendant's evidence itself it is to be gathered that from twelve to fifteen men are required to dig the sand and load it—some say fifteen men are necessary. Now, the defendant does not appear to me to have proved at all clearly that he had this number of men engaged in the work of filling the carts. It was altogether the business of the defendant to provide the men, and they were entirely under his directions in properly filling the carts. It, therefore, appears to me that, it being clearly proved that the plaintiff had enough of carts, it lay on the defendant to show how it was that they did not perform the required number of trips;—and that he has entirely failed to do so. That being so, I must on the first issue find that the defendant had not sufficient men to load the carts. On the second, it is plain the plaintiff had sufficient carts. And it appears to me to follow on the third issue, that defendant was not justified in stopping the work. As to the damages, the first item must, I think, clearly be allowed. The second item, namely, the loss of 760 trips, which ought to have been performed by the carts, but were not, must also be allowed under the last clause in the agreement. As to the Rs. 200 paid by the plaintiff as damages to a person with whom he had entered into a contract for the supply of carts, I have some doubt. I think it is a loss distinctly caused by the sudden stopping of the work by the defendant, and I have already found that he was not justified in so stopping it. Verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 757, and costs.

MR. ROEBUCK AND THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I seldom remark upon public criticism on my public conduct, but the present occasion is, in my opinion, so important, and your misconception of the purpose and effect of the speech I lately made at the Cutlers' Feast so remarkable that I am led to depart from my usual course of conduct, and to endeavour to set you right and correct that misunderstanding, which I am sure was wholly unintentional.

You seem to assume that I intended to disparage the United States, and that I did insult her Minister by the remarks I made. Now, to notice first the matter last mentioned, I have the best authority for saying that Mr. Johnson did not so conceive my observations. He knew full well that I had been active in preparing for him a warm welcome to Sheffield, that I had put upon record in words as strong as our language afforded the pleasure that we felt upon the occasion of his visit, and that, in one of the addresses that were to be presented to him, I had most earnestly spoken of the blessings that peace and goodwill between the two nations would confer on mankind. In fact, he has given me every assurance that he felt greatly pleased by all that had happened since his arrival here, and to myself personally he used expressions of kindness and friendship which touched me very nearly, which I shall ever remember, but which I need not repeat. So much for the insult which you suppose I intended to fling, and which you say I did fling, at the American Minister.

But that you should have fallen into this error is not surprising when one considers the strange construction you put upon the words and arguments I used. You seem to imagine that I deliberately spoke ill of the United States, and that I said things of her institutions that must necessarily have been offensive to the gentleman who represented her. Now, what was my purpose, my reasoning, and what were the words I used? I was speaking of the great change that had been lately made in our representation, and my purpose was to relieve the minds of my hearers of any alarms they might entertain in consequence of that change. To aid this my purpose I brought in America as an illustration. I said that there were two nations, and two only, who had really confided the government of their respective countries to the great body of their people. America had done so under conditions less favourable for success than England; and the argument was that, seeing how successful America had been, we need have no fear for England. I explained the differing conditions under which the two nations acted. America had one favourable condition that we had not—viz., unoccupied land to an almost fabulous extent; but I said that there was an element in her politics highly mischievous, and from which we were free—this was an emigration from Europe of persons of the worst and most dangerous character. Is not this assertion true, and is it not daily made in the United States in speeches in Congress, in the daily papers, and in every sort of publication?—made in words far stronger than mine; made, too, by the most thoughtful and patriotic Americans? That the course of American policy has been disturbed by this mischievous emigration no one who knows America will, I think, deny; that I may have overrated its mischievous influence may be true; I do not think so, and I know that my opinion is shared by many eminent Americans. In describing a bad thing you do not use words of eulogy; the epithets I chose may not have been happy, but as regards the things described they were true. While speaking of this torrent of bad emigration, I did not include or allude to that vast body of virtuous and worthy persons who go to America in order to find a new and more favourable field for their industry and talent than their own country affords. That inestimable benefit has been conferred on the United States by such an emigration I well know. The same class of men have created our flourishing colonies over the world, and I hope I am not so foolish or so prejudiced as to confound things so essentially dissimilar as the two classes of emigrants that I speak of. That the bad element exists I am sure that it has affected in an evil manner the politics of America I believe in common with many of her most distinguished sons. To mention this fact even before an American Minister I cannot consider an offence against good taste and good manners; that no offence was taken I know.

I mentioned also one other thing, which is also notorious in America, and against which I warned my fellow-countrymen—that was the almost universal withdrawal of rich and educated Americans from the business of politics, and the consequent advantage taken of their absence by mere political adventurers. Is this not also true? And where was the harm of mentioning a fact which is notorious, when the mentioning of it might be a beneficial warning to my own countrymen, and perhaps might also be useful in its influence upon the minds of Americans?

I will only add a passing remark upon the hard words you use when speaking of myself. I rather fancy that my experience in political life is greater than that of the gentleman who wrote the article of which I am now speaking, and I should have hoped that it might have suggested itself to him while indicating his diatribe that the veteran politician might be right and he himself in the wrong.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Sheffield, Sept. 7. J. A. ROEBUCK.

A PLEASANT PLACE TO LIVE IN.

(*Tomahawk, September* 12.)

PARIS, AU POSTE, Sept. 7.

MY DEAR EDITOR,—My contribution comes late, but if you will look at the head of this letter you will observe that I address you from the police station. Yes, it has come to this: I am simply locked up. But that is the worst of it, for I am boiling with rage; not so much at the ignominy which waits on me in this position, but more at the shame which awaits me when I get out—I repeat when I get out.

I will tell you all about it. The fact is, I have no less then seven duels on my hands, or, as the Parisians would say, on my arms; and, indeed, the successful issue of any one of the seven depends much on the arms, for I have not the practice with the *fleuret* which I should like to have. Seven duels!

Just this way it happened. I naturally, on arriving at Paris, felt a just desire to make the acquaintance of some of the leading French journalists, and as I had the extreme happiness to possess a letter of introduction to that well-known correspondent, Mr. Multumin Parveau, of the *Detonator*, I soon found myself, by his kindness, at the Café Niche and fully introduced to the best Government organists.

I happened to make a remark which might be called facetious, in comparing the Organist party and the Orleanist, when M. Paul de Casscognac felt sure that I meant an insult, and disappeared in great anger with the intention of sending two of his friends to me. I took this pretty coolly, as I scarcely believed the man meant what he said, when, turning round rather hurriedly, to call the *garçon*, I touched M. E. mile de Girruette on the coat. "*A blow!*" he cried, starting up, "*And on the boulevard?*" I explained in vain and bad French to no purpose; this was to bring duel No. 2. Parveau suggested it would be better to retire to the Grand Hotel, where we probably should meet his friends, the Prince of Castlespanish and the Duke Humphrey.

We paid for our absinthe and absented ourselves accordingly. We were joined by Cramoisie, whose little work, the *Fusee*, has been so run after. He was very satirical; but as I happened to bow to a gentleman connected with the Tuileries who was passing, Cramoisie declared I must have known, how they stood together, and after one or two words No. 3 duel stared me in the face.

Parveau, of course, undertook to find at least a dozen Counts who made it the pleasure of their lives to go out as principals or seconds to the Bois de Boulogne. Only wait till we got to the Grand Hotel.

We stopped this side to look at the photographs at Scabreux's, and an individual, who had the air of a Commander-in-Chief doing amateur detective business, was engaged in examining the photos, too. The heavy brute must needs step backwards on to my toe, and as I unwittingly made use of a forcible expression, informed me he knew quite enough English to understand my meaning, and must beg my card. I had only one left, which he was welcome to. That made the fourth. At the Grand Hotel, as I preferred pistols to swords, and was informed by the small crowd of "Friends" (my adversaries' friends), that I was not the party offended, and consequently, had no choice in the matter, my apparent obstinacy on this point brought three more duels from the friends, all journalists, bless you, and ready to write columns about their own bravery after the little affairs were over.

I was going out of the Grand Hotel to choose my arms, when I had them pinioned behind me and found myself shunted into a *fiacre*. It seems that an agent of the police had heard me use the word *Lantern*. (It is true I had said to Parveau that I felt like Guido Fawkes when he was taken with the dark lantern in his hand), and as it was supposed that I was otherwise seditious, having purchased a bunch of iris-blossoms (*Fleur-de-lis*) at the Madeleine flower-market, I was to come along.

I came along and here I am with seven bloodthirsty journalists waiting for me in various parts of the Bois de Boulogne.

It has cost me a bribe of a couple of naps to get this posted.—Yours, till the seventh duel,

* * *

P.S.—You will see all about it in the *Detonator* —probably before it happens.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Supervised by the International Convention of 30th April 1856 and by Act No. 2711, § 1-6 of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

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PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

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On London, at 6 mts' sight shore	£50	1s. 11 1/4d.	per Rupee
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,,	3	do.	.....	1s 11 1/16d.	,,
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6 do.	..	..	5 ,,
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Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

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FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS.....	Medoc..... per doz.	Rs. 18
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These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Soi it will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

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Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

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Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wings to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new light Hansom Cab, with folding hood, in perfectly good order, by R. Nass.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower

A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.

Also,

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new first-class Boat Shaped English-built Open Carriage, on C. Spring's, with Lamps and Pole, by Laurie and Marner, London.

A nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, with Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

5 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.

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